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Extension Service
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the Exhibit.

A scenic exhibit showing the destructive habits of the ground squirrel and suggested methods for their control.

Floor space required ----- width -- 10 ft.
depth -- 6 ft.

Wall space required -----None

Shipping weight -----

Electrical requirements:

110 Volt A. C. or D. C. Current

200 watts needed for lights.

SAVE THE LOSSES FROM GROUND SQUIRRELS

How It Looks

The destructive nature of the ground squirrel is strikingly reproduced in this exhibit by showing them at work in a wheat field which they have almost entirely destroyed.

Lifelike mounted specimens of squirrels, in the foreground, blend with the painted squirrels in the scene of the destroyed field occupying the left half of the center section.

The right side of the scenic feature shows a field of wheat freed from squirrels and is made to appear realistic by the use of cutout rocks and imitation wheat plants in the foreground.

The text of the side sections of the booth gives specific directions for controlling ground squirrels and tells of the extent of damage done by these rodent pests.

What It Tells

Ground squirrels are exceedingly destructive to crops and range grasses. They, like the prairie dog, the pocket gopher, and the jack rabbit, destroy many million dollars worth of products each year.

Successful methods of reducing the number of these pests have been devised by the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture. Many of the range states where ground squirrels are so destructive to crops have been districted into definite units with a trained rodent specialist in charge of each district. Cooperative work is carried on through the office of Cooperative Extension and the State Extension Service organizations, including county agricultural agents. Cooperation is also maintained on a large scale with State departments of Agriculture, County Commissioners,

livestock organizations and many individual farmers. The officials of the Forest Service, also Indian affairs, and the Reclamation Service are cooperating in a most helpful manner on lands under control of these various agencies. Ground squirrels are known to carry Rocky Mountain spotted fever and bubonic plague and as a result cooperation is arranged also with the United States Public Health Service as well as State, county, municipal health organizations.

Along with other rodent pests ground squirrels besides making serious inroads on farm crops likewise aid in much depletion of the range grasses grown on the National forests and public domain. Where a large number of ground squirrels occur on these grazing areas it results in a decrease of the numbers of livestock that can be maintained on a given area.

Where to get Information

Apply to the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to the rodent specialists whose addresses are as follows:

D. A. Gilchrist, - Room 210, 134 S. Central Ave., Phoenix, Arizona.

Joseph Keyes, -- 1015 L St. Sacramento, Calif.

L. L. Laythe, -- 305 Custom House, Denver, Colo.

W. E. Grouch, -- P. O. Box 13, Boise, Idaho.

G. O. Oderkirk, - Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

A. E. Oman --- c/o Extension Service, Manhattan, Kans.

O. E. Steph1, c/o Extension Service, Bozeman, Mont.
E. R. Sans, 45 Gazette Building, Reno, Nevada.
A. E. Gray, 313 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Central Ave., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
E. M. Mills, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Amherst, Mass.

I. N. Gabrielson, 516 P.O. Building, Portland, Ore.
Louis Knowles, 265 P.O. Building, Rapid City, S. Dak.
L. C. Whitehead, 204 Aztec Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.
R. S. Zimmerman, 204 Atlas Bldg., Salt Lake City,
Utah.

L. K. Couch, State Capitol Bldg., Olympia, Wash.
A. M. Day, c/o Extension Service, Laramie, Wyo.
